



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1859.

The Washington Constitution is down equally upon Senator Douglas and Governor Wise. It declares that "if they were to try to devise a plan for the disruption and defeat of the democratic party, and for securing the triumph of Mr. Seward and black-republicanism, it does not see how they could attain their purpose more effectually than by the course they are now pursuing, in urging on the people of their respective sections the adoption of their antagonistic theories." If, then, this speaks the views of the administration, there are already three distinct factions or divisions in the Democratic party—the Douglasites—the Wiseites—the Add Administrations. And this would go to add strength to the idea that the peculiar friends of the Administration intend to bring a new man into the field opposed to both Douglas and Wise. But then, according to present appearances, the Administration party proper, is in a hopeless minority—certainly it is the weakest of the three divisions. Will it do for it to set up a man of its own? We shall see.

Lord John Russell, in a speech to his constituents in London, made a very general exposition of the views of the new British Ministry, with regard to the War. He was cautious. He said:—"They are now engaged—these three powers, Austria, France, and Sardinia—in a bloody and destructive war. What we may hope for is, that the moderation of the successful party, and the wisdom of the defeated party, may lead, at no distant interval, to an honorable and satisfactory peace. Our duty, gentlemen, is to continue in that path of neutrality which the whole country has determined to adopt. But, gentlemen, if there should not be that moderation, if there should not be that wisdom of which I have spoken, it is impossible to say how far this war may extend, or what nations may take part in it. Therefore, it behooves this country, for her own security, for the defence of her own honor and interest, not to neglect her navy or army, but to be prepared for any contingency that may arise. We must watch every movement that takes place, and consider what bearing it may have upon the future. In the next place, whenever the time shall arrive—and I hope it will soon arrive—when the belligerents may be disposed to terminate this destructive contest, it will then be the wisdom of this country to give such counsel as may lead to a termination of the war honorable to all parties, and, I must add, a termination which will afford better hopes for the independence and liberty of Italy than it has hitherto been able to entertain."

The citizens of the town of Chelmsford, Mass., propose to erect a monument in honor of the Revolutionary heroes of that place, and had made arrangements for the inauguration on the 4th of July. Unforeseen obstacles having arisen, the ceremony has been postponed to the 22d of September. In anticipation of the event, they invited Ex-President Pierce to be present, and received a reply, from which the following is an extract:—"I have sometimes trembled for the future of my country, as I have seen the gallant, self-sacrificing men who achieved independence, step one by one from the theatre of their trials and triumphs, until not one probably remains who participated in the opening conflict. While they moved among us, the bond of national brotherhood was strong, and recognized no limits but those of the Union. They knew and felt what the institutions of our noble united country cost, and what was required to preserve them. They cherished an habitual reverence for the Constitution, and yielded a cheerful obedience to all its requirements, and to all laws enacted to carry them into faithful execution. They wisely deferred to the august tribunal, established to decide ultimately questions which might arise, involving constitutional right and obligations."

The State Department has recently had under consideration the subject of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, in connection with their privileges in Washington Territory, and it is understood that its action thereon is to the effect that their "possessory rights" ceased by limitation of the charter on the 30th of May last, as well as under the Oregon treaty. It will be recollected that these companies were offered to sell their lands to the United States for one million dollars, and subsequently expressed their readiness to be satisfied with six hundred thousand dollars for their possessions. The Roman Catholic missions at Vancouver and other claims are involved in this decision, which now falling under the administration of the Interior Department, is likely to present some important features, if not controversy, concerning titles to valuable lands.

On Sunday, the 3d instant, a disturbance took place at the Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y. It appears that the vestrymen of the church had notified the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Ransom, that his services were not required. He refused to leave, and the Saturday previous the vestrymen caused the church edifice to be securely fastened up, and placed a guard to prevent the church being entered. On the Sunday morning, the pastor, accompanied by several members of the congregation, went to the church, and after forcibly entering it, had a service. The vestry did not interfere, but took measures during last week to prevent a repetition of the occurrence.

The right of the passenger railway companies, in Philadelphia, to run their cars on Sundays, it would seem, is about to be brought to a test. The announcement having been made that the cars of the Green and Coates streets, and Manayunk, Roxborough, and Ridge Avenue city passenger railroad companies would be run on Sunday, the chief of police, under the direction of the mayor, took measures to stop them. Several of the drivers were arrested and fined, which caused great excitement. The companies intend to test the whole matter.

People frequently ask how it is that with so large and splendid an army, so well appointed, and all that, the Austrians cannot coax victory to perch, even in a solitary instance, upon their standards. The principal reason undoubtedly is, that they lack the spirit of the cause which animates their enemies. How it comes to pass that the French are enabled to report so many prisoners, and capture flags, may be seen from the following:—"At the battle of Magenta, an entire Italian regiment, ordered to attack a Sardinian division, stopped suddenly in its march, and threw down their arms under the cry, 'Viva l'Italia! viva il re!'"

We have news from St. Domingo City to the 5th ult. The government difficulties with foreign Consuls, relative to the redemption of the Baez paper money, had increased so far that the representatives of England, France, Spain, Sardinia and Holland had left for Europe. The United States flag was the only one then aloft in the city, and the doubt as to the government would be speedily adjusted, if presented soon, and also that a naval depot could be had by our Cabinet with little trouble and at a small cost.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer notices the conclusion of a trial which has excited the most intense interest there, and the sentence of the prisoner, Robert H. Camp, to fifteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for committing an outrage on the person of his dead brother's wife. The most able counsel in Kentucky were engaged on behalf of the prisoner, and the case had been removed from the county in which the offence was committed, to avoid the great excitement which existed there against him.

An enthusiastic spectator of Blondin's recent performances, thus takes his flight in the columns of a Buffalo paper:—"Our wonder is only equalled by our admiration of the coolness and courage of the performer, who notwithstanding the assaults of the Gothamite journalists still lives, and has recorded his name where it shall not be effaced till the night of the centenary in which the world was accomplished shall have passed from existence." Blondin, it is said, has become disgusted, and left Niagara.

The divisions in the Democratic party in Oregon have resulted in the adjournment of the Legislature without electing a U. S. Senator in the place of Delazon Smith. The Democrats have 43 of the fifty members, but a minority acting with the seven Republicans, were able to prevent an election by refusing to go into joint session. Oregon, therefore, will be represented by Gen. Lane alone in the Senate, until another Legislature shall convene in that State.

We regret to learn, by advices from India, brought by the last mail, that cholera has made its appearance in the Calcutta river. It appears that the Pomona, Benson, which cleared at Calcutta, with troops on the 27th of April, succeeded to sea, had the cholera raging on board, and that 17 deaths, viz. Fifteen of the troops and two of the crew, occurred within four days before the pilot left her. The Pomona left with 399 persons on board.

The immigration to Wisconsin and Minnesota is said to be larger this year than for three years past, and most of the immigrants are Norwegians. During the first sixteen days of June, 65 immigrant wagons, 225 immigrants, and over 1,000 head of cattle, crossed the Mississippi at La Crosse, Minnesota, for the purpose of settling in that State.

The Washington States concludes that Democratic platforms "have been a mistake from beginning to end—false contrivances to popularize small names," and it cites in proof of this conclusion, the instance of the discovery by Mr. Polk that the position assumed in the democratic platform and reiterated in his inaugural, in regard to our title to the whole of Oregon, was not sustainable.

One of the most marked instances of rapid transmission of news, is that connected with the arrival of the steamship Hungarian, from Liverpool to Quebec. She left the former port on the 29th of June, and we got her budget of intelligence on the 8th instant. This is owing in part to the establishment of a news-station off Farther Point, on the St. Lawrence.

In regard to the question of Congressional intervention for the protection or prohibition of slavery, the Democracy of Maine endorse the views of Mr. Senator Douglas, having embodied in one of the resolutions passed at their recent State Convention, a portion of the letter recently published by that gentleman, in definition of his position.

A negro, who recently ran away from his master, applied a few days ago to Col. Taylor, of Newport, Ky., a relative of the master, to send him home again. He had been living in the Western Reserve since his escape from slavery, but did not like the people there. He said he had more trouble in getting back to "Kaintuck," than he had in leaving it.

The friends of Mrs. Fanny Deane Halsey, in New York, being dissatisfied with the result of the coroner's inquest, and believing that she met her death by foul means, have induced Mayor Tiemann to offer a reward of \$500 for the discovery of her supposed murderers.

The N. Y. Naval Lyceum will dispatch a mail for the squadron on the African station, by the steamer San Jacinto. Packages and letters sent to the Naval Lyceum Navy Yard, New York, by the 15th instant, will be forwarded.

The ceremony of ordaining a missionary for China, and admitting him to the Order of Deacons, was performed by the Bishop of China, W. J. Boone, D. D., on Sunday morning, at the church of the Ascension, New York.

On the 8th inst., a mob at Sanford, Lincoln county, Kentucky, took from the county jail, James Rousers, (who was awaiting a trial for the murder of Mr. Jas. Oldham, in May last,) and hung him to the nearest tree.

An order has just been issued by the General Superintendent of Police in New York, to the effect that policemen must pay their debts—at least their honest ones—as well as keep themselves generally dutiful and subordinate, on peril of fine, deduction of pay, &c.

Our exchanges from every portion of the country in which the wheat harvest has been completed or is in progress, bear the most unqualified testimony to the fullness and excellence of the crop.

Several fires caused by incendiaries have lately occurred in Montgomery, Alabama.

The speech of Mr. R. Barnwell Rhett, of S. C., on the 4th of July, at Grahamville, in his State, was as ultra as his effusions generally are, and has, of course, given rise to various comments and criticisms. He differs from Mr. Stephens in one important particular. While the latter gentleman thinks that "slavery is stronger now than ever," and the South safer, Mr. Rhett, argues that the South is only the victim of Northern rapacity and aggression, and seems intent, principally, upon resistance and a Southern Confederacy! We wish these furious gentlemen, North and South, would choose some other day, than the Fourth of July, for the exhibition of their fiery zeal against the Union. Summer in Boston and Rhett in South Carolina, play on different instruments, but they have the same tune.—The great mass of the people, in both sections, we hope, are opposed in sentiment to these gentlemen—but who can say how long it will take for "a little leaven to leaven the whole lump?" The Abolitionists and "Republicans" at the North, enable the Southern Agitators to keep alive the flame of discontent.

The great rush for the Springs and Watering Places, which was predicted, and is still confidently expected, has not yet set in, although the stream of visitors is gradually turning in that direction, and in a short time it is probable the principal Springs will have their usual complement of sojourners—if not an increase upon last year's business.—The White Sulphur is the point of attraction in this State—but there are numerous other places nearer home, which stand deservedly high in the estimation of those who annually seek health and recreation at this season of the year, at these mountain retreats. The competition ought to insure good accommodations and fair prices—and put down all exorbitant charges.

Notwithstanding Mr. Pryor's declaration, there seems to be a disposition on the part of many in the Petersburg district to nominate him as a candidate for Congress. The Petersburg Press thinks that notwithstanding his wish to devote himself to his profession, at present, and his desire not to be a candidate, if he were nominated by a Democratic Convention, he would not refuse to accept the post.

The arrivals from Europe, frequent as they are, do not keep pace with the interest manifested to hear the news of the War in Europe. The "expectant nations" stand anxiously awaiting the progress of events, to know if the war is to end speedily—or if it is to spread and continue. And no one can calculate accurately the chances of either result.

The Manhattan Manufacturing Company have applied to Gen. Cass for information as to tariffs on fire-arms and munitions of war by the several European Governments. Gen. Cass, in communicating the desired information, has also informed the company that by an understood law of nations such articles are contraband of war, if conveyed to a country engaged in warfare, and therefore a right prize to the opposing belligerent country if captured by it.

A joint stock company has just been formed in Richmond, to establish a new and capacious paper mill, and the building is to be erected with as little delay as possible. The site for this new manufactory is on Gillie's Creek, where an abundance of clear, pure water can be obtained from Bloody Run, and other bold springs, at all seasons of the year for manufacturing paper.

Lieut. T. Scott Fillebrown, U. S. Navy, has been appointed to the command of the U. S. steamer Anacostia, to do home service between the navy yards of Washington, Norfolk, &c. Captain Jas. Mitchell, of Potomac, has been appointed Government pilot of the Anacostia.

The Valley Democrat favors the extension of the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad to Salem, in Fauquier county, on the ground that it will open the market of Richmond to the farmers of the Valley.

A new trial has been granted, in Charleston, to Mitchell, porter of the steamship Marion, (convicted of having assisted in the abduction of a slave,) on the ground that the former verdict was corruptly obtained.

Solfierino, from which the last terrible battle will now take its name, has before been the scene of Austrian defeat. The French defeated the Austrians at Solfierino in 1796, prior to the siege of Mantua.

An old sea Captain, just arrived at New York, from Key West, was, on Saturday last, drugged and robbed of a large amount of money, by one Charlotte Smith, into whose company he fell.

Robert J. Freeman and Wm. E. Laylor have been commissioned as assistant surgeons in the Navy, vice, Passed Assistant Surgeon Daniel and Assistant Surgeon Gratton, resigned.

A complimentary dinner was given to Hon. Wm. Smith, at Oak Shade, Culpeper County, on Saturday last, by a number of his political friends.

The continual exportation of specie, the natural consequence of the heavy importation of foreign fabrics, begins to alarm the more cautious observers of commercial affairs.

The funeral of a fireman, in New York, on Sunday last, terminated in a disgraceful row and fight between several of the fire companies.

Mr. Seaman, the ex-superintendent of public printing, under indictment for malfeasance in office, has returned to Washington.

The Maelstrom Verified. Of late years the existence of the Maelstrom has been doubted. Ancient accounts of its terrible power were doubtless fabulous, but the Maelstrom actually exists and is sometimes dangerous. H. Hagerup, Minister of the Norwegian Marine, has recently given a reliable account of it, in reply to some questions from a correspondent of the Boston Recorder. The vast whirl is caused by the setting in and out of the tides between Lofoden and Mowken; and is most violent half way between ebb and flood tide. At flood and ebb tide it disappears for about half an hour, but begins again with the moving of the waters. Large vessels may pass over it safely in serene waters, but in a storm it is perilous to the largest craft. Small boats are not safe near it at the time of its strongest action in any weather.

Mechanical Bakeries.

The following report upon the subject of Mechanical Bakeries has been made to the citizens of Boston, by the gentlemen whose names are appended thereto:—

To the Citizens of Boston: We having taken measures for the purpose of investigating "Mechanical Bakeries" in different cities, with a view of ascertaining if their success elsewhere would warrant the erection of one in this city, believe that one would pay a large interest upon the capital invested, and its value to the city would only be second to the introduction of water or gas, which have proved so successful. Our first step was to send Mr. Wm. Parker, civil engineer, to Philadelphia to report as to the quality of the bread and the working of the machinery; and after thorough examination he made an able and satisfactory report. We then obtained from the officers of the Bakeries at Philadelphia and Chicago, detailed statements from their books of four months' operations, ending the first of May, showing that the entire cost of converting flour into bread by these great labor-saving machines, is only \$78.25 per 100 barrels. Since then we learn that the business has increased very much, with but little additional expense, which has reduced the expense of baking per barrel, and increased the profits. The saving in buying flour in large quantities from first hands, is on the average as much as it costs to turn the flour into bread. The reports we have received are from men of very high standing, and we have various statements from parties not interested in the bakeries, all of which corroborate the official statements.

The Philadelphia Bakery gave during the time referred to 21 7-10 oz. for five cents, when the common bakeries were only able to give 14 oz. for five cents; this was a clear gain to the public of fifty-five per cent, more bread for the same money. We have ascertained that 14 oz., for five cents is the average of that now given by the bakers in one barrel of flour will make 340 14 oz. loaves at 5 cents each—\$17.00
Expense of delivery, 15 per cent, on \$17—\$2.55
One barrel of flour, cost say—\$9.00—11.50
Bakers' charge per barrel over cost by Mechanical Bakery—\$5.50

Which on 200 barrels per day, (one-half the amount now being baked daily by the bakers in this city,) amounts to \$401,500 per annum, which is over 200 per cent, on the entire capital, to be divided between the bakers and the public. These great savings are chiefly made by the concentration of a hundred or more bakeries in one, saving of fuel, rent and lights, and doing almost the entire labor by machinery, conducting also to more perfect kneading of the dough, regularity in baking, and neatness in the operation.

We hope the citizens of Boston will now come forward and assist in raising the necessary capital to erect one of these establishments, with a fire-proof building.

Boston, July 6. Thos. B. Curtis, &c.

Ocean Steam Navigation.

We announced yesterday, the sale of the Collins steamers for the California line—and with this announcement departs the hope of seeing these magnificent ships once more in competition with the Cunarders. The struggle between them for the mastery of the ocean was a representative struggle between the two great nations that put them upon the seas—and during that struggle we, as Americans, had as much reason to be proud of our then existing vigor, as of our ancient fame. Then in the end, we have been worsted, for as Cunard has gone up Collins has gone down. The waning of our flag, however, is not our fault as a people—or as ship builders, or engine manufacturers—for the "Vanderbilt," American property, demonstrates yet our speed—and such ships as the Ocean Queen and the two on the Havre line are bottom relics, though alas! the only relics of all the Atlantic Ocean Steamers that we have left.

The misfortunes of the Collins line have arisen from various causes—the first, instituting a system of expensive lobbying in Washington, which brought suspicion on all concerned. Part of the money became corruptly in the hands of a few, who were discredited—and the consequence was irregularity in, and hostility to, the Ocean Steam Mail appropriations. Mingled with this, it is true, was hostility to New York as a city, and as a starting, concentrating point for commerce, trade, and business—so that Western and Southern men were frequently not sorry to have an opportunity to strike a blow at the city, as they thought, through the line—whereas, they have been only changing off New York owned ships for ships owned in, and sailed from England, or from Bremen, or Hamburg. The line, next, relying upon a large support from the government, was doubtless extravagant in its expenditures—and the consequence was, with the loss of two of its ships—an inclination of the parties interested to be rid of the whole concern.—Thus for a year or two they have been hauled up, and now they are sold, at a great loss, to the California line.—N. Y. Express.

The Allantus Tree.

A NUISANCE.—Complaints are made in New York and Philadelphia, of the tendency of the blossoms of the Allantus tree to produce malaria. A great deal of sickness, in the former city, is caused by the effluvia diffused by the flowers. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer expresses the hope that the Council of that city will frame an ordinance requiring all such poisonous trees to be cut down. According to the New York Times, the late researches of Professor Huet, of the School of Medicine, of Toulon, France, on the medicinal effects of the Allantus, now so common as a shade-tree, show that the bark contains a volatile oil, which is so deleterious in its effects, that many children who had the eruption of the exanthema under their care would be seized with vertigo and vomiting whenever they came in contact with the vapors. That their well-known unpleasant exhalations are of a poisonous, as well as disagreeable, nature, is further proved, says the Times, by the number of dead flies and other insects found under this tree at seasons, and also by their sickening effect on delicate persons, particularly children.

Royal Complaisance.

In one of the letters of Arthur Lee, who was in London at the time of the accession of George III, he says:—"The young King has committed but one error. Instead of permitting the ladies present to kiss his hand, he salutes them himself. Pleased with the Royal court, they flock in such numbers to his court that he is like to suffer for his gallantry in being kissed to death. An engaging way this to win the hearts of the ladies, and consequently, of the men, for who can help loving such a polite, genteel, good natured young man? There were some old fellows on this side, who didn't know his good qualities."—N. Y. Express.

Advice from a Lady to the Ladies.

A lady correspondent of one of our exchanges writes as follows concerning hoops and lifting up dresses:—"The hoops should be near together, say two or three inches apart, and come down to the ankles, under the management of the dress. In a word, in going up stairs you need only lift the front of your dress, and in descending, the back of your skirts. The front part of your dress can be lifted up by a pair of stairs. Do therefore have a reform in this my mind improving habit you have heedlessly gotten into, of dragging your dress behind going down stairs, and lifting it up in front instead."—N. Y. Express.

Influence of the War on Trade—Stagnation of Commercial Operations Everywhere.

The depressing effect of the present war in Italy on the commerce of the world, has displaced the golden dreams of those who, for a time, supposed that it was going to produce great activity here, and rapid fortunes for our merchants and shipowners.

Every mail that arrives from Europe brings to our bankers and commercial men letters from their correspondents there, all painting the same stagnation and continued distrust in trade. It is not only in Austria and Germany that this feeling prevails; but in those countries which will strive and still hope to remain neutral, that the same state of things exists. Merchants refuse to enter upon those enterprises which require time for their development and maturity, and which constitute the life of the trade of nations. Capitalists decline to loan their money except to the most steadfast houses, and then only for short periods. The natural result of this state of things is an abundance of money and a scarcity of safe employment for it. In fact, the credit system is in a state of collapse, and its contraction is pinching commerce severely.

Another cause is combining with the one just cited to produce like effects. The currency of the world is experiencing the same pressure of contraction with the credit system. To such an extent that Sardinia, Austria, and even Russia, have been compelled to resort to the doubtful expedient of a suspension of specie payments.

A third cause which is producing a disastrous influence on commerce, is the fact that war cannot be carried on, either at home or abroad, without large sums of specie for its uses and payments. Thus England has been under the necessity of sending large sums of silver to India; Austria has been compelled to resort to the system of forced loans in such an extent that Sardinia and Prussia have been obliged to issue paper money to supply her army and navy. The war has awakened the spirit of hoarding to such an extent that Sardinia, Austria, and even Russia, have been compelled to resort to the doubtful expedient of a suspension of specie payments.

The Capitol at Washington.

It is fortunate that something yet remains of the amount appropriated for the Capitol extension, so that the work thereon can be pursued without the unnecessary incumbrances and expense of suspensions. We learn that the original plan of the dome is to be slightly modified whereby the diameter of the upper section will be greater than at first intended, but the height of the dome will be something less. The statutory designed for the pedestal of the portico of the new Senate extension of the Capitol has been (excepting the central piece) temporarily placed on the floor of the Hall of Representatives of the old House, pretty much as they will stand in their final position. The tallest of them in the middle parts of the pedestal, the others, of gradually less height, sloping off towards the extremes.

The piece on the right of the centre piece represents "War," a marble figure of size larger than life, representing a young man in the costume of the Revolutionary period, of noble mien, with glowing eyes and soul on fire, in the act of drawing his sword.—The left hand piece, of equal height with the other, represents a woman in the act of cutting down a large tree, from the hollow at the foot of which a large serpent has glided and is seen with embattled neck and crest ready to throw himself on his human destroyer, who appears nursing him. On the right of the first-named statue successively follow a highly finished representation of Commerce; Youthful Science, with upward look, represented by two interesting specimens of ingenious "Young America"; Education, a teacher and his pupil; The Mechanic Arts, a mechanic resting on a cogged wheel; and, lastly, a sheaf of wheat on the ground. On the left of the wood-cut or similarly follow a Young Hunter of the white race; an old Indian, very stalwart figure, in deep and despondent thought; a mother nursing her child; and, lastly, a grave guardian with wreaths of foliage. The centre piece represents Crawford's Genius of Liberty, with the rising sun on her right and the American eagle on her left. It is temporarily located in the grounds east of the Capitol and in a line with Greenough's statue of Washington and the east door of the Rotunda.—Nat. Int.

Cool Weather in July.

There has been a succession of unusually cool days for the neighborhood of the summer solstice, since the 4th of July, including that gloomy day of immortal memory. In all, and the mornings and evenings of each were all the better of a little fire in the grate, "to keep off the chill." This is certainly a strange jumble of the seasons, giving us a touch of April weather in the sultry month of July; but it does not beat "the memory of the oldest inhabitant," as we (with the help of our sixty odd years of the files of the Herald can testify. There was a similar spell of weather on and about the 4th of July, 1821. It commenced with a tremendous thunderstorm about midnight of the 27th of June, which lasted an hour and a half.

This storm was followed by a cool spell which continued for a week, towards the close of which it set in for rain. The Junior Volunteers, Capt. Galt, and the Independent Volunteers, Capt. Capron, had appointed to make a military visit to Richmond to celebrate the Fourth with the volunteers of that city. They were quartered at the Union hotel, and to add to their comfort it was found necessary to build raising fires to dry their uniforms after parade, and warm their shivering limbs. We doubt whether a 4th of July, so equal to a cold day, has since been experienced in these latitudes.—Norfolk Herald.

ROMANTIC DEVOTION OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—A few days ago an industrious young mechanic left this city for Baltimore to find work, and about the same time several other young men, out of employment, went to Norfolk to ship in the United States service.—The departure of the former was kept secret for a time from a young lady living in the Western part of the city, to whom he was engaged to be married; and when she heard of it, she suspected that he had accompanied the others and intended to go to sea. Greatly distressed in mind, but fixed in her purpose of sharing his fortunes, she went to Norfolk either for the purpose of reclaiming or accompanying him wherever he went, and it is said that she even applied at the naval stations for employment, hoping in this way to meet him, but was refused. She subsequently encountered a friend acquainted with all the circumstances, and he quietly fears by informing her of the truth of the case and assuring her that her lover would not desert her, and that so soon as he had made sufficient money in Baltimore, he would return to her home. She returned home on Friday evening last.—Petersburg (Va.) Exp.

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Letter from Orkney Springs.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

ORKNEY, IN THE MOUNTAINS, July 11th, 1859.—Another year has passed and gone, since I last wrote you from this mountain retreat, and with the past goes much to be regretted, concerning deficiencies on our part and short-comings innumerable; but we all must now deal with the present, and hope for good in the future, and this shall be our theme. From our little pleasant city, all the way along the road to Orkney, what a marked change presents itself to the eye, when compared with last year, or any previous year, for the past! Such a Wheat crop! Both as regards quality and quantity, a kind Providence has not given us such a one for years before; and it is all now secured. From all I can glean, I believe the surplus from the counties of Rockingham, Shenandoah, Page, and Warren, with a portion of Frederick, will not be much short of two hundred thousand barrels of flour—the natural outfall of which will be the port of Alexandria—all of which must pass directly over the Manassas rails. I think our Commission men may safely calculate upon a very busy Fall trade, and I would urge upon them the great importance of stirring among the people of these counties. Many of our best and strongest Commission houses are scarcely known in this Valley.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to say that I firmly believe the hopes and expectations of Alexandria and her friends, are soon to begin to be realized; and in return for the heavy outlay and pressing inconveniences her citizens have been obliged to bear, she will soon have long trains of produce emptying their contents in her lap, making the warehouses of her merchants groan under the weight thereof. I consider our chances better for the future, than they have ever been before; and, whilst upon this point, allow me to say, I believe the direct steam communication from New York to our port, will be of vast importance to our growth and strength. We should all resolve to play second fiddle to no one—our aim should be to avoid the breaking of bulk, if possible, in all cases, to our port. I content myself to have Alexandria a position second to none south of New York; and with our lines of Railroads made and making, our Canal, and broad bottom, and acting as feeders, what can hinder a willing and industrious people from occupying a high commercial position at this point? But enough on this point.

Now, here I am at Orkney, and here I find a very pleasant company of ladies and gentlemen—some have come for pleasure, and others for health. The company is not large yet. The proprietors are making considerable preparations for a large crowd. Their new building, now almost completed, is a very handsome one, and adds much to the appearance of things. These gentlemen, Messrs. McKay, Bradley & Co., deserve success. They do all in their power to please.

If I get time, I want to write you a long letter from this place, after my return here. Should I, during my rambles, and anything to interest you, you shall hear from me from some other point. Yours, M.

Chicago Pavements.

While on a visit to Chicago, a few days ago, I was favorably impressed with the block or Nicholson street pavements introduced there. I was informed by the Superintendent of Streets that this kind of paving was "40 per cent, cheaper than the cobble being used, and much more durable." Besides, it was more economical, it is much smoother, and while the vehicles are passing over it, it is almost noiseless. Upon examining a street which had been paved with this kind of material 18 months, I found it in fine condition, although the heaviest tonnage in the city passed over it. It is easily repaired and costs one-half less than the boulder pavement to repair. One man, with a wheelbarrow and what he can carry upon it, will do more repairing one day than six can do in our streets, to say nothing about the unsightly cart loads of dirt the people have to wade through in the process of renovation is going on. To give the public an idea of what this pavement consists of, and also to enlighten our City Fathers upon the subject—for I fear while on their late visit to Chicago, pavements and other municipal improvements, were not part and parcel of their observation and pleasure—I will give a brief description of what is called the Nicholson patent, and which is so universally adopted by cities whose municipal legislators do not make political capital at the public expense.—

Blocks of white oak, varying in width from six to 10 inches, ten inches long by four in thickness, constitute the face of roadway. These blocks are placed on a solid foundation of graded loam and clay, covered with cheap plank, about 2 or 3 inches in thickness. This is coated with pitch, and while soft, the blocks are laid down; between each row of blocks an inch plank of the same material as the blocks is put; this is six inches high, which leaves a recess of four inches into which gravel and pitch are poured, the pitch in liquid state, and then pounded into the crevices until the whole becomes one solid mass. The entire surface is then covered with a coating of pitch and gravel, and when dry is ready for use.—Correspondence of the Cin. Courier.

The late Election in Virginia.

From an analysis of the complete returns, as given in the Richmond Whig, we observe that the Virginia Whigs have obtained a decided majority for Mr. Goggin, their candidate for Governor, in six Congressional districts. Besides that, the Whigs, which it is only fair to add, gives a majority to Mr. Letcher, the Democratic nominee for the gubernatorial chair. In the first district, to be represented in the next Congress by Mr. Garnett, the majority for Mr. Goggin is 725; in the second, to be represented by Mr. Millson, the Whig majority on the gubernatorial vote is 366; in the third, from which Mr. DeBarrette, anti Administration Democrat, has been elected to the next Congress, the majority for Mr. Goggin is 539; in the fifth district, which re-elects Mr. Boock to Congress, the Whig majority for Governor is 131; in the sixth, to be represented in Congress by Mr. Leake, independent Democrat, the majority for Mr. Goggin is 886; and in the thirteenth, which elects Mr. Martin, independent Democrat to Congress, the Whig majority for Governor is 632.

Thus it will be seen that the Whigs, through supineness or needless despondency, have abstained from contesting the supremacy where the final result on the vote for Governor shows their numerical preponderance over the Democracy. Whether the worthy Democratic candidates who will be called to represent these Whig districts, recognise in all its breadth the doctrine of instructions, we are unable to say; but coming as they do from a State in which that doctrine once had a strong hold upon the Democracy, we shall perhaps be warranted in the suggestion that fealty on their part to this principle will perhaps afford to the Whigs some consolation for the delinquency which has forfeited these untested districts.—National Intelligencer.

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When Homicide by a Policeman is Justified.

The case of policeman Samuel H. Cunningham, in Philadelphia, has just been decided by Judge Allison. The rulings of the court in this case are important. Cunningham, a member of the police force of Philadelphia, was detailed on the 24th of April last, to a store on Seventeenth street. Mr. McCoy, a knife, and retreated towards a rear closely followed by Cunningham, who, on his side, drew his revolver on a charge of murder. Having been arrested on a charge of murder, Cunningham's trial took place last week. Judge Allison charged the jury that, if they believed the prisoner had, under the circumstances, a well grounded apprehension of the next step taken by the deceased would be fatal to himself, the law gave him the right to take life.

The rights of a policeman under such circumstances were further defined by the court as follows:—

"If as an officer, charged with the duty of arresting a felon, he attempted to take that arrest, and McCoy endeavored to escape by the back passage, he was right in attempting to shoot him off. That would only be justifiable but it was not. It is the duty of an officer to face danger, he is not bound to retreat when in the performance of his duty. According to the duty taken upon himself he was bound to endeavor to make the arrest, and he was bound to go forward and not retreat, and it became necessary for him to use his force in the defence of his life, while in the charge of that duty, it would be justifiable."

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